

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1826.

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THE REFLECTOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RELIGION.

There's something serves to sweeten life,
And smooth its rugged way—
And helps to banish noisy strife,
The little time we stay.
Should the warm sun of Fortune shine
With a propitious ray,
It bids each lofty thought decline,
So fickle is her day.
And should affliction's iron rod
Drive ev'ry earthly hope away—
That something which descends from God,
Can ev'ry anxious care allay.
That something is Religion's pow'r;
Its worth no mortal can portray—
It blesses ev'ry passing hour,
And sweetens even life's decay.

ADVANTAGES OF SICKNESS.

The discipline of Providence is as various, as are the characters and circumstances of men. Every thing which occurs to us in this life is probationary. Calamities, though they may wear the guise of punishments, are never administered solely for the sake of punishment, but of correction; and what we call indiscriminately fortunate events, and thoughtlessly imagine to be blessings, are never dispensed merely as the recompense, but rather as the trials of our obedience.

Of all the various forms, which affliction assumes, the most common is that of sickness. The shaft of disease shoots across our path in such a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number, and the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous. Is there one in this assembly, who has reached even half the terms of human life, and who has never yet trembled at the approaches of diseases, who has never groined under the anguish of pain, who has never sunk helpless under the secret and imperceptible operation of an insidious disorder; one on whose cheek the bloom of health has never faded, whose limbs the vigour of youth has at no time deserted, the energy of whose mind debility has at no time relaxed, or confinement wasted or disabled? If there be such an one, who of you will venture to say, I envy that man. Let us grant, indeed, that of all the temporal gifts of God, health is the most pure, valuable and desirable; the blessing most worthy of the petitions of the good, and least exposed to abuse by the corrupt. Still it is no paradox to assert, that the loss of blessings, may itself prove a blessing, that the maladies of the body may prove medicines of the mind. Though that complacency, which is described as the attendant of a healthful and vigorous constitution, may be the maximum of corporal enjoyments, yet we may venture to assert, without a play upon words, that such uniform freedom from the infirmities of humanity may gradually generate a selfish complacency and confidence in health, which are nearly allied to ignorance of our own frailty, and insensibility to the pains and sorrows of others. The man who has never yet bowed to the power of disease, nor felt the restless and unmitigated irritations of pain, has not entered an important school of religious discipline, nor exercised himself in the ample field of passive virtues. Could he but know his moral wants, he would even lament the absence of those personal trials, which are adapted to call forth the highest excellencies of the christian character. What then! Do we say that he, whom God has blessed with the temperate luxury of uninterrupted health, has not reason for perpetual gratitude? By no means. We say only, that in the assemblage of graces, which compose the character of the christian, there are some which affliction may improve and sickness invigorate. We say only, that adversity must be mingled with prosperity, to form the most perfect character, not only in the view of God, but in the estimation of society. We say only, that for the present indeed, though no chastisement appeareth joyous but grievous, nevertheless it yieldeth afterwards the peaceable fruits of righteousness to them, who have been exercised thereby. Therefore, my brethren, lift up the hands that hang down, and strengthen the feeble knees, if such there be among us, and let us see if we cannot discover some roses on the cheek of disease, some intelligence in the languid eye of decaying health, and hear a voice of instruction even from the still chamber of the sick.

Buckminster's Sermons.

The two most precious things on this side of the grave are, our reputation and our life.—But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man therefore, will be more anxious to deserve a fair name than to possess it; and this will teach him so to live, as not to be afraid to die.

Never lose an opportunity of doing a friendly action, for you know not how soon it may be in the power of the befriended to reciprocate the favour.

How full of exquisite sweetness are those tears which flow from a truly noble heart, at the hearing of any action or conduct surprisingly great and glorious!

THE COTTAGE.—A FRAGMENT.

Sweet pliability of the affections! that takes the barb from the dart of misfortune and shapes the mind to its allotments!—"I have been a master of a palace," said Honorius, "and now my only habitation is a cottage. Troops of liveried slaves then obeyed my nod: and my sheep alone are now obedient to me. The splendid board is now exchanged for the fruits that the earth yields to my own labour; and the rarest juice of the vintage is succeeded by the simple beverage of the fountain.

"But am I less happy in this nook, where my ill fortune has placed me, than when I passed my laughing youth in the gaudy bowers of prosperity? If I am not soothed by flattery, I am not wounded by ingratitude. If I feel not the conscious pride of superior life, I am not the object of calumniating envy; and I am now too far removed into the shades, for scorn to point its finger at me. Fears I have none: and hopes, there is my consolation! there is the source of my joys, and the cure of my sorrows: they no longer rest on vain, idle, fallacious objects; on private friendship, or public justice—they have now a more durable foundation—they rest on heaven!"

THE REPOSITORY.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

THE MOSS ROSE.

Flowers, the emblems of youth, and beauty, and innocence, and no less the frail mementos of human life, each, in the comparative brevity of its transient history, the same, have ever mingled with the story of affection, and shed their own sweet influence over the dreams of romance, and the rustic tale of village courtship. How often has a simple flower been the medium of intercourse between a diffident lover and his mistress—and told to her musing spirit the secret of his heart. How often when kindred spirits have been doomed to separate, has a blushing flower remained the silent witness of unspoken vows. How many promises have lived on to their consummation in the memory of flowers.

"Mamma," said Lauretta one morning to Mrs. La Branch, "I have a pretty Moss Rose for our flower garden; shall I plant it in the border by the summer house?" "Certainly, if you please," said the good lady, "but where did you get such a treasure, Lauretta?" The sweet girl put on a deep blush—she had never dreamed of such a question, and was not prepared to answer it; with the dexterous ingenuity so peculiar to her sex, however, she extricated herself at a single thought—"A friend, Ma, a friend gave it to me as a keep sake." Old Mr. La Branch, who was reading the morning news over his coffee, lifted up his eye at the moment—"has Edward gone, then?" said he, with a quizzing smile, and without waiting an answer sipped his coffee, and went on with his paper; and Lauretta escaped from the breakfast table as soon as an opportunity offered.

The flower was planted in the sunniest spot, and Lauretta watered it with so much care, and nursed it so attentively that it took deep root and bore a full crop of roses. They were her companions; she used to sit for hours in her favourite bower, and gaze upon them, and recall all the tender recollections they brought to mind; and when the long summer months had faded away; and the autumn came in his garb of pensive sadness to wither the leaves and flowers, she redoubled her diligence to preserve them from the fate of their mates of the garden; and to screen them from the unpropitious season, she conveyed the rose-bush to her own neat parlour, and still made it her hourly companion.

Edward Martin and Lauretta were old acquaintances. He had gone on business to Liverpool. Before he sailed he had brought her the Moss Rose—and he intended to say he brought it as a pledge of friendship—he did not hope to be able to say more. He saw Lauretta; sat the flower down by her side; but his courage evaporated; his feelings overpowered him, and he could not utter a word about it.

The time had not yet arrived in which Edward was expected to return, when early one morning the door opened and Mr. La Branch came in from his morning walk, with Edward, whom he had met rambling in the direction of the mansion; and who had reached home the evening before. The family pressed round their friend—and Lauretta's eyes sparkled, and they both blushed when they shook hands—there was a mutual welcome as does the heart good; in which words spoke far less cordially than feelings.

A hasty breakfast over, Lauretta took him to her parlour, and pointed to the budding rose-bush—"I have kept it," she said—"it is fresh and beautiful." "I forgot the flower," replied Edward, "I thought only of you." Lauretta blushed and hung her head. Meantime, Mr. La Branch having lit his morning pipe walked into the room; "I have spoken to the Domine—" "To marry us?" asked Lauretta and Edward, in the same breath interrupting him—so entirely had that subject engrossed their minds, that the words came out without a thought; and perfect confusion would have overwhelmed them both, but the old gentleman burst out into a laugh—"no, children," said he,

"I spoke to him about a little roasting pig he was to send us for to-morrow's dinner—and I was going to say Edward must come over and help eat it; but I will tell him to bring his spectacles and prayer book along with him, and the other business can be done at the same time—Good morning," and turning on his heel, he walked directly over to the parsonage.

Edward and Lauretta occupy the neat cottage in the valley between the two estates, and afford a perfect commentary on the happiness of the married life when it is founded on mutual love, and surrounded by the thousand charms of virtue. I have often thought of them, and the simple history of their courtship, when reading the accounts of breaches of marriage contracts, so frequent in our days. Theirs was the mutual pledge of hearts—unspoken, unexpressed—the only contract which is never broken—the only one in these matters which is worth the name.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

Messrs. Editors,—I am a native of New-England; and this circumstance will explain to your readers why my communications advert so often to its history, to its people, and to its scenes. It is a land that I love above all lands beside. I love it for its religion, its laws, its manners and its customs, its science and its arts. I even love it for its ghosts, its witches, and its diabolie. I love its rugged mountains and its green valleys, its hard soil and its wintry tempests.

"And as the child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to his mother's breast;
So the wild torrent and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his native mountains more."

In a retired village of New-England, where rogues and thieves were unknown, and where locks and bolts to the doors were unused, the following occurrence took place, about the time that the good town of Salem was honoured with the special visitation of a race of beings, which took up their residence any where else but in the bosoms of those unfortunate men and women, who were offered up as victims to the reigning superstition and infatuation of the times.

A whole family, with the exception of two young children, left at home and asleep under the care of a hired girl, had been on an evening's visit to a neighbour of the village, and returned about ten o'clock, a late hour for those times of primitive simplicity. On their return they found the servant girl had, for the greater security doubtless of her tender charge, taken her position close to the side of them, and was sleeping almost as soundly as the best of watchmen in the best regulated cities. It was a clear, moonlight, frosty October evening. After waking their maid, they kindled up the fire, which had been suffered to burn out, and formed a semi-circle round the hearth. Out of doors all was silent, and the deep forests and broken mountains, half revealed by the moonlight, presented a scene of awful grandeur and sublimity, which can be realized only by those who have witnessed and felt it. But one circumstance was wanting to complete the most impressive scenery that the country ever exhibits—and that was a mantle of snow.

The little family within were chatting over the events of the evening, when suddenly every voice was hushed, and the same stillness reigned within as without, save the gentle and scarcely audible breathing of the two sleeping innocents, and the sound which had arrested their attention and almost their breath at the same time. These proceeded from the chamber directly over their heads—the chamber where the two eldest children of the family were accustomed to sleep, and whither they were on the point of retiring to bed. The sounds were inhuman, unearthly. A heavy, irregular tread, as of iron feet—a jarring of the chamber door—broken, laboured, hollow, sobbing sounds of voice, if voice it could be called—these united almost froze the current of blood in the veins of the listeners below. "Father," said the oldest child, "what is it?" This appeal went to the heart of the worthy man. He felt that he must be calm and collected, but his reply showed that he was any thing else. "My child, it is only the wind, rattling the door of your chamber." "Her chamber!" said the mother, and took the child in her arms and drew her chair close to the side of her husband. "There is no wind, father, and I wish that man was out of my chamber."

For a moment all was silent above, and equally silent below. Then the heavy tread was renewed, the jarring of the door recommenced, and the same inexplicable, sobbing sound or groan was again heard. "What must we do?" said the terrified mother and wife to her husband. The maid gazed in stupid silence on her master, while she seemed to seek for safety by pressing closer to her bosom the second child whose fear had driven her to take refuge in the arms of one who had often afforded her protection in dangers better understood and more definite, though not half so appalling. "Lucy," said the hesitating man to the maid, "go and call neighbour Cheever; ask him to come as quick as possible." "I—don't know the way—I mean he isn't at home—'tis a dreadful cold night—he must be fast asleep—and O! that terrible dog of theirs, I dare not go near the house." "I must then go myself, for—" "Hark!" said the wife, "did you not hear that noise?" "What noise?" "Why, something like the felling of a—" here a longer groan than any they had yet heard silenced them all

again. The chattering of the maid's teeth was plainly perceptible, and the child in her lap burst into a loud wailing. The maid was entirely overcome, and sighed and moaned deeply; but the child's mother seemed to be inspired with new courage and fortitude. She took her daughter from the maid, and placed both the children in the arms of their father. "I will go," said she "to Deacon Cheever's and call the good man to advise and aid us; and, Lucy, you must go with me." Lucy, beginning to feel that she should be as safe out of the house as in, consented. As they approached the door, the imprisoned spirit above, for it could be nothing else, seemed striving for enlargement. The tread was more thick, the door shook dreadfully, and the indistinguishable groaning was louder than ever. They shrunk back an instant, but they rushed forward again; and in a few minutes they stood by the bedside of Deacon Cheever. No Deacon Cheever was there; his affrighted wife sprang up in the bed and uttered one scream, before she recognized her neighbours. Out of breath, they half told their story, fled back, and left the good woman in any thing but an easy state of mind. "Husband, what shall we do? what is to become of these dear little children?" said the terrified woman, as she again entered the house. "Is the Deacon coming?" "He is not at home." "Take care of these children," said her husband; "I will go for Mr. Snooks, the Schoolmaster. He is a good man, and will help us." "No! No!" exclaimed both the women, and fled from the house and were in a short time in Mr. Snooks' study; for he was yet up. Mr. Snooks was never known before, or after, to rise from his chair so quick.—When he stood erect, he was good six feet four inches, and he stood erect now. With eyes and ears open, but with compressed mouth, he listened to their broken story. Mr. Tobias Snooks uttered not a word, satisfied, no doubt, that more could be learned in five minutes by reconnoitering the enemy than by an hour's description. He hastily drew up his blue stockings over his buckskin breeches, tied on one with a white garter, slapped his hat, wrong side foremost on the top of a red night cap, and took a large cane, he thought not why.

Mr. Snooks set about arranging in his mind a form of exorcism, and he selected the Latin language, having no doubt but his enemy would understand it better than any other, as it was well known in those days that the Popes had been familiarly talking with him several hundred years.

The distressed family felt some relief when they found so good and so learned a man as Mr. Snooks under their roof: and to do their calculating prudence justice, I must say, that they had a vague kind of impression, that their unwelcome visitor would be satisfied with one victim, and as Mr. Tobias Snooks would be in the van of their contemplated attack on him, the said Mr. Snooks would be the scape-goat for the rest of them. And so it proved to be.

After the arrival of the pedagogue, the sounds over head were dreadfully appalling. The tramping of the iron feet was incessant, the door shook without intermission, the groans were still interrupted, but louder and quicker than ever. The learned man turned ghastly pale, but a pale man may have courage. He rearranged in his mind the form of exorcism, made all the preparation that a devout man would make, and slowly ascended the stairs, at the head of which stood the door where he was to encounter such an enemy as he had never encountered before. The noise from the chamber fell on his ear like the knell of a departed spirit; his step would not have crushed a fly; he grasped his cane firmly in one hand and laid the other to the latch of the door; that door alone separated him from the deadliest enemy of man; he could smell his very breath; he felt already his withering grasp. The family stood with their heads thrust through the door at the foot of the stairs. The moon cast a doubtful light. The chamber door flew open with violence—"Te adjuro per"—and down the stairs came Mr. Tobias Snooks like lightning, back first, borne off by a four-legged fiend in the shape of a hog, while he muttered forth adjurations and anathemas in latin with an energy and precision, which did great credit to his learning and classical taste.

I have but little more to tell my readers.—The farmer had during the afternoon of this eventful day, been carrying corn from his barn up into this chamber, and thence by a ladder into the garret. In the evening the family had left the outer door open; and as the house was perfectly still, the hog had naturally enough followed the scattered kernels of corn into the entry, up the stairs and into the chamber. While nosing about for the corn, he had shut the chamber door, and his increasing uneasiness had produced all those noises, which so much annoyed the good family, and confirmed Mr. Tobias Snooks in an opinion, of which he could hardly rid himself for the whole night, that it was nothing less than the "foul fiend" himself.

CANDIDUS.

"There is nothing so basely," continued Murphy in his criticism on bad manners, "so unmanly nor so ridiculous, as the dinner table, as to see a man trying to deafen o' body w' his jabber, while his mouth is so full of bafe and potatoes, that he can't say a word!"

MISCELLANY.

[We copy the following account of a novel circumstance which took place some years since in the town of Rumbold, from the *National Enquirer*. As it comes from the flowery pen of the Editor of that paper, who visited the "Great Falls" a year or two since, in that place, we have no doubt that many people now living, who were witnesses of this transaction, will be pleased with the narration.]

"The ruling passion strong till death."

It is related of a celebrated English naval officer, no less distinguished for cool contempt of danger than for excessive love of jesting, that when some person burst into his cabin in the man of war, exclaiming "the magazine was on fire," he replied, "if that be the case, Sir, we shall soon hear a further report."

Among the thousand and one apocryphal or veritable legends of the Eastern country, there is one, so frequently repeated to the traveller that he is finally induced to confide in its truth, even from the number of those who testify that its incidents came within their personal knowledge; as it furnishes a remarkable illustration of that line of the poet we have placed at the head of the article, we are tempted to record it here, leaving to the reader the task of deciding how much credibility there may be in the narrative.

The turbulent and boisterous stream of the Androscoggin, rushing out from among the hills of a wild and broken region, tumbles over ledges of rock, stretched across the channel. A person who had been forming an intimate acquaintance with the good gentleman and brave knight named Sir Richard Rum, during a long afternoon of carousal, and whose courage had been elevated to any pitch of daring, at the same time that his ideas of navigation had been disturbed by the deep and frequent potations, approached the river by a circuitous course, which unluckily led to a spot far below the established ferry and in a dangerous neighbourhood to one of the cataracts. After calling as loudly as his husky voice would allow for the boat, and uttering more imprecations than it would be proper to repeat, on the obstinacy of the oarsman, who would not answer a summons he could not hear, the adventurer grew impatient at the sight of the setting sun and cast about him for means to effect his speedy passage. His zigzag perambulations along the shore, led him to an iron boiler of the capacious size commonly used in the manufacture of potash. Doubtless, encouraged by the example of the renowned mariners of ancient Gotham, who put to sea in a bowl, he tumbled the stout vessel and himself down to the water's edge, and boldly launching the substitute for a ship, after taking on board, by way of cargo, a jug of the light-headed fluid he had provided for his night's refreshment, pushed off upon the tide. The current set strong, and in a few moments the navigator was hurried down the tremendous rapids. By a miraculous interposition, the ponderous water vehicle was dashed against a rock, and himself thrown upon a cliff which projected above the tumbling element. The fumes of the liquor were dissipated by the frightful perils of the voyage and the copious draught of the stream he was compelled to receive in the descent, and he clung to his little island, with desperation, as the foaming eddies on either side furnished no temptation to quit his position. His still, small voice, calling for succour, was drowned by the roar of the fall, and he was forced to keep his seat during the night and until the next day was far spent. In a neighbourhood little settled, the prospect of relief would have been slight, had he not been accidentally discovered by a fisher, sitting "like patience on a monument," though by no means "smiling at grief." A sufficient force was gathered for his rescue; as it was impossible to approach his perch from below, after other expedients had been tried in vain, a rope was floated down from above, and he was dragged up with as much expedition as muscular arms could give to the draught. On being brought to land, half suffocated with the harsh process, almost exhausted by hunger and suffering, and gasping like a dying fish, the first words he uttered, were, "good people, for heaven's sake, give me a chor of tobacco."

OLDEN TIMES.

We present our readers to day two curious and interesting articles of olden history taken from an Almanack published in 1769, by Nathaniel Ames, the father of Fisher Ames. They exhibit in a true and admirable light the glorious spirit which animated the bosoms of our fathers in the "times that tried men's souls;" a spirit that soared above the sordid desire of self-gratification at the expense of even hazarding their freedom and their unalienable rights. Those rights, which to many of them the enjoyment was denied, were, by their proud, unflinching and patriotic spirits—their daring, persevering and almost superhuman exertions, under Divine Providence, secured to the "uncounted multitude," who now inhabit the soil their fathers drenched with blood.—We feel a pride in being able to present our readers with these proceedings and lucubrations of their ancestors, and hesitate not to say that they, too, will feel the flush of inward gratification, while reading them. We copy them *verbatim et literatim*. [Bost. States.]

Save your MONEY, and you save your COUNTRY! At a legal and full Meeting of the Freeholders of the Town of Boston, on the 25th of October, 1767, the following Votes were passed unanimously.

WHEREAS the excessive Use of foreign Superfluities is the chief Cause of the present distressed State of this Town, as it is thereby drained of its Money; which Misfortune is likely to be increased by Means of the late additional Burthens and Impositions on the Trade of the Province, which threaten the Country with Poverty and Ruin:

Therefore, Voted, That this Town will take all prudent and legal Measures to encourage

the Produce and Manufactures of this Province, and to lessen the Use of Superfluities, and particularly the following enumerated Articles imported from Abroad, viz. Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Anchors, Coaches, Chaises and Carriages of all Sorts, Horse Furniture, Men and Womens Hats, Men and Womens Apparel ready made, Household Furniture, Gloves, Mens and Womens Shoes, Sole Leather, Sheathing and Deck Nails, Gold and Silver and Thread Lace of all Sorts, Gold and Silver Buttons, Wrought Plate of all sorts, Diamond, Stone and Paste Ware, Snuff, Mustard, Clocks and Watches, Silversmiths and Jewellers Ware, Broad Cloths that cost above 10s. per Yard, Muffs, Furrs and Tippets, and all sorts of Millinery Ware, Starch, Womens and Childrens Stays, Fire Engines, China Ware, Silk and Cotton Felvets, Gauze, Pewterers hollow Ware, Linseed Oyl, Glue, Laxms, Cambricks, Silks of all Kinds for Garments, Malt Liquors and Cheese.—And that a Subscription for this End be and hereby is recommended to the several Inhabitants and Householders of the Town.

And whereas it is the Opinion of this Town, that divers new Manufactures may be set up in America, to its great Advantage, and some others carried to a greater Extent, particularly those of Glass and Paper:

Therefore, Voted, That this Town will by all prudent Ways and Means, encourage the Use and Consumption of Glass and Paper, made in any of the British American Colonies, and more especially in this Province. The Form of the Subscription voted unanimously by the Town, is as follows.

Whereas this Province labours under a heavy Debt, incurred in the Course of the late War; and the Inhabitants by this Means must be for Time subject to very burthensome Taxes:—And as our Trade has for some Years been on the decline, and is now particularly under great Embarrassments, and burthened with heavy Impositions, our Medium very scarce, and the Balance of Trade greatly against this Country:

We therefore the Subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in Order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed Circumstances, to promote Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactures among ourselves and by this Means prevent the unnecessary Importation of European Commodities, the excessive Use of which threatens the Country with Poverty and Ruin. Do promise and engage, to and with each other, that we will encourage the Use and Consumption of all Articles manufactured in any of the British American Colonies, and more especially in this Province; and that we will not, from and after the 31st of December next ensuing, purchase any of the following Articles imported from Abroad, viz. Loaf Sugar, and all the other Articles enumerated above.

And we further agree strictly to adhere to the late Regulation respecting Funerals; and will not use any Gloves, but what are Manufactured here, nor procure any new Garments upon such an Occasion but what shall be absolutely necessary.

Friends and Country-Men! Our Fathers came into this Wilderness, encouraged by the Word of a King that they should enjoy their Civil and Religious Liberties! They lived upon boiled Corn and Clams, and laboured hard to clear and cultivate the Country they purchased of the Natives and defended the same at the Expence of their own Blood and Treasure: We have often aided the Crown with Men and Money; and by the Conquest of Cape-Briton, gave Peace to Europe: Our Taxes, till very lately, have been granted by our own Representatives for the Support of Government; and we have given Old England Millions of Money in the way of Trade: Our growing Extravagancies have run us amazingly into Debt; and the Monneys that should go in Payment, are now to be taken from us, without our Consent, to support, independent of the People, and in greater Affluence, the Officers of the Crown; as also to maintain and keep up a large Body of Regular Troops in America. Duties unknown to our Fathers to be paid here upon Sugar, Molasses, Wine, Rum, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Paper of all kind, Painters Colours, Window and other Glass, &c. will carry off all our Silver and Gold, without other Taxes, which are talk'd of upon Salt and Land, to the Ruin of Trade, and in the end of the whole Province, unless prevented by the Virtue of the People. Boston, has set a noble Example for the Encouragement of Frugality and our own Manufactures, by the Agreement unanimously come into; and may it be followed by all the other Towns:—Nay, let them go further, by agreeing not to sip that poisonous Herb, called Bohea Tea, as also not to purchase any sort of Woolen Goods made abroad, for 12 or 18 Months to come, but to wear their old patch'd Cloths till our own Manufacture can be bought, as many in New-York, Connecticut and Philadelphia, are now doing.—If this Saving is not made, Interest must rise, Mortgages cannot be cleared, Lands will fall, or be possess'd by Foreigners; Families impoverish'd, and our Goals filled with unhappy Objects.—If these wise Measures should be com'd into, a whole Province will be saved from Slavery, and this dreadful Ruin, and a shia soon become a FREE, RICH and HAPPY PEOPLE.—That the Things which belong to our Peace, may not be bid from the Eyes of Americans, as it seems to be from the Eyes of Brits, is the hearty Wish of—

A NEW-ENGLAND MAN.

*The Practice of the Town relative to Funerals, by which a Saving has been made of 100,000l. is to give Gloves only to Bearers and Ministers: to make Use of no other Mourning for the nearest Relations, than a Weed in the Hat for Men, and a black Bonnet, Gloves, Ribbons and Handkerchief for Women.

The volume of nature is the book of knowledge, and he becomes most wise who makes the most judicious selections

DOMESTIC.

"MURDER WILL OUT." A gentleman who has just returned from Batavia, states that a Mr. John Murray has been lately taken for a supposed murder committed about a year ago, and put into the jail in that village. The circumstances appear to be these: That a traveller came on horseback to the house of Murray (who was a tavern keeper) and put up; that he handed his portmanteau to M. who put it in the bar—that he went to bed. In the morning "while it was yet dark" he arose to pursue his journey. The traveller asked M. to show him a place to wash—he did so, which was at a pump in the back yard. While washing the maid came into the bar-room, and was sent for a towel. When the man entered from washing he was knocked down by M. who stood at the door with a club. He was killed, dragged off, and secreted. While killing the stranger, the girl entered with the towel—she was called away by the wife of M.—Fears were entertained that she would disclose the whole, and she was threatened with death—she begged hard for her life, adding that she would never divulge it. A few days ago, in a hysteric fit she talked so much about the murder, that when she came out of her fit, her family compelled her to tell the foregoing, which she has since sworn to. It is said too, for a fact, that about the same time the murder is said to have been committed, that M. was suddenly possessed of considerable cash. The girl's name who made oath to the foregoing is Marinda Johnson. Time will determine whether these statements in all their blackness, are true or false. The fears now are that they are too true.—*Rochester Repub.*

HORRIBLE CIRCUMSTANCE. A few days ago a man at Blockly, in this county, died of small pox; on the same day the body was put into a coffin, and placed in the church yard while the grave was made; some children who stood near the coffin, thinking they heard a groan, mentioned the circumstance to the grave digger, who however, took no notice of it, and the body was interred.—The children having talked of what they heard, attention was excited, and on the following morning the body was taken up, when, dreadful to relate the torn state of the shroud left no doubt that the poor wretch had been buried alive!

N. Y. Eve. Post.

A man by the name of Randall, recently made his escape from the jail in Butler county, Ohio, by assuming the dress of his wife, who had been permitted to visit him. He had been confined on the charge of having counterfeited Spanish dollars.

DREADFUL SUSPENSE. A woman last week, in the village of Berkshire, (Mass.) in a fit of intoxication, hung herself by the neck, not till she was dead three times, according to law, but till her groans and struggles brought a black man, who was cutting wood near the house, to her relief.—When he came in, he found her face nearly as dark as his own, and her tongue, "in act to speak," sticking out of her mouth three inches, or nearly half its length. Her eyes were thrust nearly through their sockets, and staring wild, as though she was looking out to take her last leave of all things below and about her. The eyes of poor blackey were in nearly as bad a plight, whether from terror or sympathy, report saith not. "Lod a massy! what de dibble! gosh all firelock! what make ye do so?"—and without waiting the tenth part as long as we have been telling it, he chopped the rope just above her head, and down she came like a log. Toby, supposing her earthly matters to be fairly wound up, ran to the nearest neighbour, to communicate the tidings. But on returning, his astonishment was redoubled to find her suspended as before. "Gosh a mighty! gosh all firelock! blood and murder! the dibble help her, as sure as the dibble's in Linnun. I chop her down as a mackerel, and here she be hangin agin!" But Toby having the real white milk of human kindness in his heart, notwithstanding his dark colour, chopped the rope a second time; when her ladyship being very much discouraged by such a run of bad luck, has, since that time, suspended, if not entirely given over, the purpose of suspending herself. *Berkshire American.*

A BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.

A more summary way of repairing these breaches was adopted last week in this city. A young and pretty girl, not over 15 years of age, residing in the neighbourhood of New-York, had received the addresses of a young man. Whether he had business in the city, or repaired here to avoid the fulfilment of an honourable and implied contract, is not known, but here he arrived, and after him the aged and enraged father, with the timid and deceived daughter. The young man was arrested; and upon a full consideration of the case, agreed forthwith to make the only amends in his power by marriage. A justice of the peace was sent for, and he entered the prison. On one chair sat the weeping girl, her head reclining like a broken lily, and on the other the consciously offending youth, also in tears, while the sturdy father paced the room, grasping his oaken staff, and, with knitted brows, regarding, occasionally, the weeping pair. The light gleaming through the prison bars did not tend to enliven the scene.—The parties stood up and made the usual responses, received the marriage certificate, embraced each other, and, with the contented father, left the prison an honest wedded couple. A large party of poor debtors were present to witness the ceremony, and who accompanied the young couple as far as the turnkey would permit.—*Nath's N. Y. Nat. A.*

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1826.

Our next paper will be published on Wednesday Afternoon—in consequence of the Public Fast on Thursday.

We insert with pleasure, in this paper, a communication signed "An Elector." It is well worth, and we have no doubt, that it will receive the attention of our readers. It is a serious fact, that the expenses of our State Government, are very large, large indeed, notwithstanding the salary of many of our State Officers are low—for instance, our Governor has a salary of fifteen hundred dollars—a sum scarcely sufficient, with the most rigid economy, to support him, and pay those incidental expenses which he must, of necessity, be subject to. These things ought not so to be.—TWENTY-FIVE or THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS is an enormous sum to be squandered in a single Session of the Legislature! The redeeming power is in the hands of the people; and they must use it, or be content to have their hard-earned money taken from their pockets to pay the expenses of Government—a part of which is of no use to any except a few individuals, who either do away the winter, or make speeches which would put efficient men to sleep, or cause them to leave their seats. At any rate, this subject has awakened the attention of an elector, who expresses himself in terms which cannot be misunderstood; and even those who may chance to differ from him, in this particular, will have a task to consult his arguments.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—By the polite attention of Hon. Mr. Sprague, we have received a copy of the following Report, made by Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers. It will be recollected that we have before expressed our opinion in favour of a measure of this description. We have no doubt that it will, in the course of a very few years be carried into effect; and whenever that may take place, this route must be the great thoroughfare from Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, part of Vermont and New-York, to Quebec.

The Committee of Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the Memorial of the citizens of the State of Maine, relative to the improvement of the navigation of the Kennebec river, and its connection with the St. Lawrence, report:—That they have considered the subject of the memorial, with that deliberate attention alike demanded by the importance of the subject, and the respectable source from which it emanated.

A single glance at the map will be sufficient to indicate, at once, the importance as well as the facility of connecting the Kennebec with the Chaudiere rivers, thus uniting the St. Lawrence, at Quebec, with the Atlantic, by a short and direct communication through the centre of the State of Maine, traversing, in its course, by far the most fertile and productive portion of that State: opening a communication not only highly important to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of that extensive and improving portion of our country, but also highly important to the nation at large, in reference both to its military and commercial operations. The importance of this subject in this point of view, has not been now for the first time presented to the attention of the national government: it has been embraced not only in all the reports made to Congress at different times, contemplating a general system of internal improvements, but is also recommended in the report of the Engineers who examined the coasts of the United States with a view to a general system of national defence.

The numerous and large lakes which abound on the summit level where the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers approach each other, leave no doubt of the perfect practicability of connecting them so as to accomplish a continuous inland navigation from Quebec to the Atlantic, a measure which it is understood would meet the hearty co-operation of the Canadian Government.

The Kennebec river is already capable of sloop navigation to Augusta, a distance of fifty miles from its mouth; thence, it is navigable for boats to Waterville, eighteen miles further; from this point to the confluence of the East and West branches, is seventy miles, and thence to the Chaudiere is about fifty.

It was by this route that the celebrated expedition under General Arnold, during the revolutionary war, penetrated the enemy's country to Quebec, in Lower Canada, a fact calculated to shew the eligibility of this route to the St. Lawrence, even at that early date.

The Committee, therefore, concurring in the views presented by the memorial, and believing that the accomplishment of the object in view would essentially promote the interests of the national Government in reference to its commercial, defensive, and naval operations, and believing that national objects ought to be aided by national means in a degree corresponding with the importance of the national ends to be attained by their accomplishment, beg leave to recommend the subject of the memorial to the favourable consideration of the Executive, who is vested with full power by the act of the 30th April, 1824, to cause "surveys, plans, and estimates to be made of the routes of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance, in a military or commercial point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail."

MISSION TO PANAMA.—This question is finally settled by the Senate, in confirming the nominations made by the President to that body, of Mr. John Sargent, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky. On the day when these nominations were confirmed, the Senate sat without adjournment for fourteen hours and a half, which is believed to have been the longest session since the organization of the Government. During which time the Yeas and Nays were taken thirteen times.—By the politeness of several members of Congress, we have been furnished with the President's Message to the Senate on this important subject, contained in an extra sheet of the *National Journal*. We also received it by the regular course of mail contained in the *National Intelligencer*.—And we would here remark, that the Editors of that paper, are highly deserving of public patronage, as they spare neither time nor expense in giving

Information to the public through the columns of their paper. In that of the 22d inst. with the supplement, were nearly twenty-four closely printed columns of new matter. The documents relating to the Panama question, are highly important and interesting, as our readers will readily infer from Congress ordering the unprecedented number of ten thousand copies to be printed.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—We have examined with some anxiety the Journals of Congress, in hopes of finding something of an interesting character for those of our fellow citizens, who fought, bled, and underwent numerous hardships to purchase the liberties and privileges which we now enjoy. As yet, the Committee who have this subject under consideration have not made their report; whether on account of a disagreement among themselves, or that the important topics already before Congress, have prevented them, we are not informed; but from what little information we possess on the subject, we should think it was the latter. We can but hope that this class of men who are so deserving of our country's favour, will yet be remembered by our Legislators. "The time is short"—almost every paper we examine contains the death of one or more of those patriots who stepped forth in the "days that tried men's souls," in defence of their country's rights. Every week makes the number less—and unless our Government do their work speedily, these men will have all taken their departure for "that country from whose bourne no traveller returns;" and then it will be too late. One dollar given to them now, to cheer them in their declining years, would do them more good than a monument of marble, which would cost thousands, erected to their memory after their decease. Should our country refuse to bestow her bounty upon this remnant of our Revolutionary Army, well might it be said—"REPUBLICS ARE UNGRATEFUL!"

THEFT.—A man by the name of Edward Bean has been arrested in Bethel, conveyed to Boston, accused by the Police Court, and found guilty of stealing five hundred dollars in Bills from a Mrs. Phillips of that city. We understand that Messrs. Joseph and Ezra Twitchell were the gentlemen who arrested and conveyed Bean to Boston.—They are deserving the thanks of the community for their perseverance and intrepidity.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.—We would again call the attention of the public to make trial of this valuable article. The process of making good bacon with this, is cheaper, and more expeditious than any other; and the flavour is far superior.—It may be purchased of Messrs. Frothingham & Revere, in Portland, at the low price of one dollar per gallon—which is sufficient to make eight hundred pounds of meat.

Town Officers in Hebron—1826.
Town Clerk and Treasurer—Barnabas Myrick.
Selectmen, Overseers of the Poor and Assessors.—Stephen Myrick; Joseph Hutchinson, and Cyrus Shaw.
Superintending School Committee.—Stephen Myrick, Jacob Tewksbury, and Robert Carr.
Collector and Constable—Gideon Cushman, jr.
Constable only—Alonso King.
Town Agent—Cyrus Shaw.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—There is an opinion very prevalent in the country, that the State is annually subjected to an enormous and unreasonable expense for legislation. It is said, that the expenses of a single Session of the Legislature, generally exceed thirty thousand dollars! After looking over a list of the Acts and Resolves passed at the two last Sessions, and after carefully examining every Act and Resolve, it is seriously and respectfully asked, where do the people find an equivalent for this expense? Perhaps it would be difficult to demonstrate that the public good required either of the aforesaid Sessions of the Legislature. At any rate if they had separated at the expiration of one week, having first passed the tax bill and a few resolves which are matters of course, and especially having told the people whom they ought to elect Governor, would it not have been great, great gain to the State?

It is not my design to censure the Legislature as a body, or any individual member of it. They are, generally speaking, men of the first talents and respectability in the State, and justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of every one. But the inquiry whether the expenses aforesaid, may not be constitutionally diminished without endangering the liberties or infringing upon the rights of the people, is certainly deserving some attention. The prediction that, (after the first and second Sessions,) the Legislature would finish all the business brought before them, in three or four weeks, has not been verified. Long, protracted and unprofitable Sessions are evils which seem to increase from year to year.—It is thought by some, that it would have a fine effect, if the contractors to do the State printing were required to take correct and accurate minutes of the debates, and to publish them verbatim from day to day, for the benefit of the members and edification of the people.—But the most natural and effectual method of lessening the expense of legislation, is to reduce the number of Representatives.

An opinion prevailed in many towns entitled to send a Representative, that, if no other remedy could be provided, it would become a duty to vote not to elect whenever the town were not specially and deeply interested in certain business that would probably come before the next Legislature. It was thought that this remedy would be doubly operative.—In the first place, would be saved the expense of a single member.—In the second, if a candidate should be kept at home, who, when elected in his eagerness to do his whole duty, by his new projects

and numerous speeches would detain the Legislature several days, the saving would amount to a large sum.—Again, it would be speaking a very audible language to the members elect. It would be saying to them do your duty promptly, or you will have leave of absence another year.—But this remedy seems to have been set aside by the solemn decision of the House of Representatives, that the minority in a corporate town, entitled to send a Representative, have a right to control and govern the majority. The arguments in favour of the opinion adopted by the House, may be nice, plausible and learned. But is not the conclusion ridiculous? I believe it was never denied that the Brunswick Arithmetic, bore the marks of genius, learning and plausibility. It was satisfactory to the Convention; but it did not convince the people. Says Mr. Randolph, "there are artists, who have the skill to elaborate those technical, regular arguments of induction, with such exquisite finish as to defy the eye or even the touch of any man alive; but while they puzzle and confound the understanding, they can never convince it, because they lead us to such monstrous and frightful conclusions, that no fair exercise of that reasoning faculty, which has been given us by our Maker, for our guide, can bring a plain man to. And whenever any chain of reasoning, however learned and ingenious it may be, leads to conclusions so monstrous as to offend the common sense of mankind, although you may not be able to detect in which link of the argument the defect is, yet you may know, from the results to which it carries you, that it is radically defective; that there is something some where about it, although neither your eye, nor your touch can detect it, that renders it radically defective and unworthy of trust."

It is admitted by all, that a town entitled to send a Representative, has a right not to elect one. But when assembled for the purpose of choosing a Representative, and after the question whether to send or not to send, has been fully discussed in open town meeting, and nineteen-twentieths of the qualified electors present, vote not to elect a Representative, it is said that the few who dissent, are not bound by that vote but may proceed to elect notwithstanding, and thus, in fact, control the whole town. That the majority, if they would effect their object constitutionally, must persevere in scattering their ballots from day to day through the year, and thus prevent a choice.

Will this construction of our Constitution satisfy the people? Will they swallow such conclusions tail foremost, and admit without inquiring or examining for themselves, (because the House have so decided,) that they were so simple as to adopt a Constitution, which, in certain cases, guarantees to an inconsiderable minority the right to control and govern a vast majority; or subject them to the expense and trouble of balloting and balloting, ad infinitum? So far as any thing can be learned from the debates in the Convention that framed our Constitution, and the records which they have left, it was not their intention to deprive towns entitled to send a Representative, of the right, (which they had long exercised and enjoyed,) to waive that privilege. In short, the construction adopted by the House, seems to me to be a forced and unnatural one, and which ought not to be approved. It has been called "truly republican." Could any name be less appropriate?

AN ELECTOR.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Daniel Merrill, Sedgewick, Abraham Morrill, Monmouth, Daniel Wilkins, New Charleston, Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum throughout the State.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Josiah W. Seaver, South Berwick, Sheriff.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
Edward Little, Portland, Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Benjamin Shaw, Northport, Clerk of the Judicial Courts.

Henry Wilson, Deer Isle, Notary Public.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Anson G. Chandler, Calais, Notary Public.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Robert Charles Vose, Augusta, Clerk of the Judicial Courts.

Williams Emmons, Augusta, Register of Probate.

Henry W. Fuller, Augusta, County Attorney.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Larnard Swallow, Buckfield, Commissioner to view and lay out roads.

James McLellan, David Stinson, Joseph Sewall, Managers of the Lottery granted to encourage Steam Navigation.

John Mahan, George Willis, Charles Mussey, Managers of the Lottery granted for the benefit of a Bridge at Sullivan Ferry.

The Council adjourned the 16th inst. to meet on Thursday the twenty-second of June next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several communications, all of which we shall bring before our honourable Court for trial. Among them we recognize "Plain Truth" which we shall present to the public next week.

Married.

In Winthrop, by Rev. S. Cobb, Mr. Peter Trask, of Dixfield, to Miss Betsey Pitts, of the former place.
In Mexico, by Rev. D. Gould, Mr. Reuben Dillingham, of Dixfield, to Miss Lydia Edmonds, of the former place.

Died.

In Bethel, on the 1st inst. of fever, Mr. Jacob Ellenwood, aged 32. His sickness was severe, which he endured with patience and fortitude. During the day previous to his decease, he enjoyed a serenity and calmness, eminently illustrative of the triumph of the spirit

over the weakness of the flesh. He has left a widow and three young children to mourn their bereavement of an affectionate husband and the protecting care and kind indulgence of a tender father. Through life he was honest and industrious; and when summoned to eternity, he obeyed with resignation, the Heavenly mandate.—[Comm.]

In Hartford, Mr. John Matthews, aged 68,—a soldier of the Revolution, and a pensioner.
In Livermore, Mrs. Betsey Fuller, after a long and distressing illness of nearly fifteen years. She left the world in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.

In Worcester, Mrs. Almira Stockwell, wife of Mr. Cyrus Stockwell, aged 25.

In Boylston, on the 1st inst. Mr. Jotham Flagg, son of the late Capt. Gershom Flagg, aged 26.

In Sterling, on the 28th ult. Caroline, daughter of Mr. William Goss, aged 2 years.

In Shrewsbury, on the 6th ult. Mr. John Bellows, aged 81.

In Spencer, Mr. Asa Prouty, aged 75.

In Rutland, on the 26th ult. widow Parmelia, Sanders, aged 57.

In Shrewsbury, on the 3d ult. Mrs. Lydia Newton, relict of the late Mr. Solomon Newton, aged 79.

In North Brookfield, on the 10th inst. Mr. William Hubbard, aged 82. He was of the army of General Burgoyne. In 1777, he joined the American standard, and was with Com. Saltonstall, at Penobscot, where he received a musket shot through his knee, by which he lost the use of his limb, and has regularly received a pension since. One daughter is the only surviving relation in this country.—Jarvis Atwood, only son of widow Betsey Atwood, aged 17.

In Swansey, (N. H.) widow Olive Prime, aged 67.

On the 6th inst. Mr. William Bridge, formerly of Lancaster, aged 59.

In Ashburnham, on the 6th inst. Dea. Sherebiah Hunt, aged 67.

In Spencer, on the 5th inst. Rev. Joseph Pope, aged 79.

In Topsham, (Me.) James S. son of Mr. James Sampson, aged 11 months. This child's death was caused by his pulling from a table a dish of boiling hot water, which fell upon his bosom, and caused his death in two days afterwards.

In Winchester, (N. H.) on the 4th inst. Hannah Doolittle, consort of Amzi Doolittle, in the 79th year of her age.

In Cape Elizabeth, on the 5th inst. Mr. James Rainboote, a town pauper, aged 117.

In Hopkinton, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Mary E. Davenport, wife of Mr. Samuel Davenport, and only child of Dr. Thomas Bucklin, aged 26 years.

In Salem, widow Sarah Buffum, aged 69.

In Merrimack, (N. H.) Daniel Kittredge, Jr. aged 21.

In Brattleboro', on the 8th inst. Mrs. Eunice Greenleaf, (relict of Stephen Greenleaf, Esq. first founder of the East Village,) aged 86 years and two months.

In Kingston, widow Deborah Prince, aged 96. She left 6 children living, 75 grand-children, and 145 great-grand-children.

In Bristol, Capt. Alexander Erskine, a revolutionary soldier, aged 76.

In Springfield, John Pynchon, Esq. aged 63, for a long time a Coroner of the county.

In Belchertown, Dr. Estes Howe.

In Nantucket, Mr. Jonathan Long, aged 83.—Mr. Eliphalet Paddock, aged 81.

FEATHERS!

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3 Union Row Middle-street, Portland,

OFFERS for sale at Boston Prices, and of Prime Quality,

Bags Northern and Southern

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Sacks RUSSIA Nos. 1, 2 & 3

Geese Feathers.

BED TICKS, SHEETINGS.

&c. &c.

—ALSO—

Of this Spring's Importation from Europe

and India direct,—

A Splendid and Extensive STOCK of

Silk, Wollen, & Cotton

GOODS!

embracing almost every fabric and style usually

found in market. March 30.—Gw 91

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Water Privilege for a PULLING MILL and CARDING MACHINE. There is a new Dam and Flume already erected, and the Stand is very eligible for the business.

Also—Fifteen acres of excellent LAND, all under good improvement, a part of it in grass, the other tillage. On which is a small Dwelling-house and Barn, with a good well of water.

The above property will be sold on very reasonable terms, and payment made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber near the premises.

OTIS WASHBURN.

Paris, (Washburn's Mills,) March 22, 1826. 91

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, somewhere between Paris Court House and Britton's Mills, in Livermore, a small Sheep-Skin POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Justice Executions, which were principally issued by Jesse Stone or Israel Washburn, Esqrs.—Also containing several Notes of Hand which I had taken in settlement on some of said Executions, and some other papers of no value except to the subscriber.—Whoever will return said Pocket Book to me together with its contents, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of

HASTINGS STRICKLAND, Jr.

Deputy Sheriff.

Livermore, March 15, 1826. 90

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a License from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, so much of the Real Estate of SETH BENSON, late of Paris, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars

for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of two-thirds of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in said Paris; and three lots of land in the town of Woodstock, and the reversion of the dower set off to his Widow, if necessary.—Said sale to be at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Paris, on Saturday the eight day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. THOMAS CLARK, Administrator.

Paris, March 13, 1826. 88

MAINE TOWN OFFICER—2d edition,

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore. Every person who is concerned in town business ought to have a copy of this work.

March 30.

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A WOOD-HOUSE, BARN, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c.

Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage Land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-house in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a License from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, so much of the Real Estate of LUTHER PRATT, late of Paris, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars

for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in said Paris.—The sale to be on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house on the premises.

THOMAS CLARK, Administrator.

Paris, March 13, 1826. 89

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

HAS just received and for sale a new lot of elegant and well finished HAIR COMBS, which he will sell at prices much lower than ever before offered by him.

Also—Tooth, Head, Clothes and Lather BRUSHES—RAZORS—SCISSORS—Silver and other THIMBLES, &c. March 30.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of the following lots of LAND, in the town of Paris, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, for the year 1825, and also for deficiency of Highway Taxes for the year 1824, as follows:—

Names.	Range.	No. Lot.	Ac. Dec.	Val.	Int.	1824.	1825.	Deficiency.
Wm. Reed, S. W. part,	7	1	20	60	78	88		
Do. West part,	9	1	60	240	3	12		
Do. S. W. part,	11	3	100	100	1	30	1	65
Unknown,	29	3	50	100	1	30	1	10
" E. half,	5	6	50	100	1	30	1	10
" N. part,	25	7	100	100	1	30	2	20
Wm. & Henry Hyde,	25	5	100	100	1	30		
Davis Paine, part,	29	1	50	75	97			
B. Walton, part,	15	8	20	60	78			
W. & S. Lufkin, half,	25	5	100	150		1	65	
Daniel Smith, W. part,	6	1	10	40		44		
Josiah Bartlett,	29	1	50	100		1	10	

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 20th day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon—I shall expose and sell at Public Vendue so much of said respective lots of Land, as will discharge the same, at the Court House, in Paris.

EBENEZER DANIELS, Collector for 1825.

Paris, March 23, 1826. 91

The publisher of the Eastern Argus will please insert the above notice, and send his bill to this office for payment.

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EPHRAIM CHILD, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ABIAH CHILD.

Livermore, March 23, 1826. 91

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUKE RYERSON, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CUSHMAN RYERSON.

Paris, March 23, 1826. 91

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, with the Will annexed, on the estate of

AMOS BROWN, late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISAAC PARSONS.

Buckfield, March 23, 1826. 91

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JACOB ELLENWOOD, late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM FRY.

Bethel, March 23, 1826. 91

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHEERFULNESS.

Bona animo facis erige animum.—Equisitio deo?
Thou source of happiness to man,
Yea, all the pleasures nature can
To feeble mortals give;
Thou best companion of our way,
While thro' the lonely wilds we stray,
Thou'lt be my aid and ever may,
Thou'lt be my aid and ever may,
Depri'd of thee, no pleasure here is known;
Our moments pass in solemn silence on.
Thou' beautiful objects 'round us rise
To cheer our minds, delight our eyes,
To give to life a glow;
Thou' works of nature and of art
Combine to satisfy the heart—
Fill each desire, and joy impart,
'Tis ostentatious show,
'Till thy all-gladd'ning, all enlivening ray
Chases the gloom, the dark'ning clouds away.
Auspicious friend! where dost thou rove?
In what blest circle dost thou move?
Where tak'st thou thine abode?
Can sordid avarice bid thee come?
Dost thou with vain ambition roam?
Or go'st thou with the labourer home
To light his weary road?
Ah, yes! within the farmer's humble cot
With dear content thou'ldst rather stay than not.
In friendship's smiling circle dear,
Where mutual love remains sincere,
Thou tak'st thine airy flight.
The lately wedded pair by thee
Enjoy each other's company;
They bid all disappointments flee—
Nor mar their new delights.
When settled round a social winter fire,
How glad are we with but thy presence there!
What tho' along our daily way
The thorns of care point upward lay,
And tho' we feel their smart;
What tho' on us should fortune frown,
And disappointments bear us down;
Losses of friends our comforts drown,
And sink our aching hearts;
Still with one glance of thy all-cheering ray,
Our cares forgot, our mournings die away.
Thou bindest up the bleeding heart—
Thou pour'st in oil to heal the smart,
And thus forego the pain;
Thou wip'st away the falling tear—
Bids man be strong, nor faint, nor fear;
But journey on and persevere.
While life shall here remain:
Possess'd of thee, time passes smoothly on,
And pleasures spring where all seem'd past and gone.
Hail! all consoling Cheerfulness!
Man's best companion, deign to bless
Thy humble supplicant;
When disappointments like a flood
Break o'er his head and chill his blood—
When losses checken life's dark road,
Do thou supply his want—
Light up his way—be ever near his heart,
While life remains, and may we never part.
When friends around would wish to know
What I had found that pleas'd me so;
I'd say, 'tis Cheerfulness;
I'd bid dull melancholy flee—
Nor ne'er approach to trouble me;
I'd pray that thou so kind would be,
As all my friends to bless;
Then with thine influence and Religion true
We'd pass thro' life and hope for glory too.
PHAON.

THE OLIO.

ALLITERATION.

The admirers of alliteration will be pleased with the following character of a young lady, from an old Newcastle Journal:—
"Died, in the flower of her age, Miss Mary Harrison, of Wheldon-bridge-house. If boundless benevolence be the basis of beatitude, and harmless humanity the harbinger of a hallowed heart, these christian concomitants composed her characteristics, and conciliated the esteem of her cotemporary acquaintances, who mean to model their manners by the mould of their meritorious monitor."—There are but two instances in our recollection which approach near to the above: the one is, "Henry Hallon, hatter, hoiser and haberdasher, at Holborn-bridge, Hattogarden;" the other is, "Benjamin Bell brown bread and biscuit baker, near Batters-bridge."

PERVERTING OF WORDS. At Hatton Garden office on Monday, Sarah Smith was charged with stealing a sheet, the property of her mistress, Mrs. Kelley, of Saffron hill. In defence, she said, her mistress told her to bring one of the sheets off her bed to be washed, and make a shift with the other; being much distressed for want of one, she sat up all night to make it, and the next morning her mistress told her to bring the other sheet down; she then told her what she had done, when she called her thief, and had her brought to this office. Mrs. Kelley said her words were perverted—she meant to have the sheets washed one at a time. The simplicity, however, with which the prisoner gave her defence, gained her credit with the Magistrate, who intimated a wish, that the matter might not proceed, with which Mrs. Kelley complied, and the parties went away together in a friendly manner.—*Lon. paper.*

DEFINITIONS.

To "bear the bell," is to surpass others, or to be the first in merit—alluding to the weather, which wears the bell, and is followed by the flock, or to the first pack-horse of a drove, which has bells on its collar.

"Piping hot."—This expression is taken from the custom of a baker's blowing his pipe or horn, in villages, to let the people know his bread is hot and light.

"A Welch Rabbit"—Bread and cheese toasted—that is, a Welch rare bit.

"Pettifogger"—A little dirty attorney, &c. It is derived from the French words *petit vogue*, of small credit, or little reputation.

"A Scotch warming pan"—that is, a wench. This saying arose from the well known story of a gentleman, travelling in Scotland, who, desirous to have his bed warmed, the servant maid immediately undressed herself and laid down in it for a while.

A FROSTY. An Irishman recommending an excellent milk cow, that she would give milk year after year without having calves; he said it ran in the blood, as she came of a cow that never had a calf.

RHAPSODY.

As I walked by myself, I said to myself,
And myself again said unto me,
Look to thyself, and take care of thyself,
For nobody cares for thee.
Then I said to myself, and answered myself,
With the self same repeat ee,
Look to thyself, or look not to thyself,
'T is the self same thing to me.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR LOVE.

One end of a rope fasten over a beam,
And make a slip noose at the other extreme,
Then just underneath let a cricket be set,
On which let the lover most manfully get;
Then over his head let the necklet be got,
And under one ear be well settled the knot;
Then the cricket kick down, let him have a fair swing,
And leave all the rest of the work to the string.

Dean Swift having dined with a rich miser, pronounced the following grace after dinner:
"Thanks for this miracle, it is no less
Than finding manna in the wilderness,
In midst of famine we have found relief,
And seen the wonder of a chine of beef!
Chimneys have smok'd that never smoked before;
And we have din'd where we shall dine no more."

A wag remarking on the hardness of the times, gives the following reasons:
What better reason can you guess,
Why men grow poor, and ladies thinner,
Than, thousands now for dinner dress,
Till nothing's left to dress for dinner.

A Doctor visiting his patient, a lady, requested to look at her tongue. She opened her mouth, and put the end of her tongue out. The Doctor said, put it out a little further, madam; and was under the necessity of repeating it several times, the lady only putting her tongue out a trifling distance each time. At length the Doctor remarked, put it out as far as possible, madam. "Lord, Doctor," says she, "you must think there is no end to a woman's tongue."

In a cause respecting a will at Derby assizes, evidence was given to prove the testatrix (an apothecary's wife), a lunatic; amongst other things it was deposed that she had swept a quantity of pots, vials, lotions, and ointments, into the street as rubbish: "I doubt," said the learned Judge, "whether sweeping physic into the street was any proof of insanity." "True, my lord," (replied the counsel,) but sweeping the pots certainly was.

"Why, Mr. —," said a tall fellow to a little person who was in company with five or six huge men, "I protest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentleman, "I am like four-pence-half-penny among six cents; not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

Laws of the State of Maine.

AN ACT establishing salaries for Judges and Registers of Probate.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That the fees of Judges and Registers of Probate in this State, heretofore established by law, shall from and after the last day of March instant, be, and the same are hereby abolished; and instead thereof, said Judges and Registers of Probate, shall receive for their services, an annual salary, which salary in the several counties in this State, shall be as follows: for the Judges of Probate, in the county of York, three hundred dollars; Cumberland, four hundred dollars; Lincoln, three hundred dollars; Kennebec, three hundred dollars; Hancock, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars; Oxford, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; Somerset, one hundred dollars; and Penobscot, one hundred and fifty dollars. For the Registers of Probate in the county of York, five hundred dollars; Cumberland, nine hundred dollars; Lincoln, five hundred dollars; Kennebec, five hundred dollars; Hancock, three hundred and fifty dollars; Washington, three hundred dollars; Oxford, three hundred and fifty dollars; Somerset, one hundred and fifty dollars; Penobscot, two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That said salaries shall be paid quarterly, out of the Treasury of the several counties of this State, to the Judges and Registers of Probate of said counties respectively, on the first day of July, October, January and April annually; the first quarterly payment of said salaries to be made on the first day of July next.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That no Judge of Probate shall receive any fee or compensation for any business done in his Court, or in his capacity of Judge of Probate, on any pretext whatever: And no Register of Probate, shall receive any fee or compensation from any person for any business done by said Register in the Court of Probate, on for one set of copies of all orders, decrees or other papers, which may be required by the Executor, Administrator or Guardian in any case in the Court of Probate; but for any other copies, he may receive twelve cents a page and no more.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That each county shall provide all necessary books, for the keeping the records in the Registry of Probate; but stationary and all other incidental expenses, shall be considered as provided for by the above salaries.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Register of Probate, for each county of this State, to transmit to the Secretary of State, to be by him filed and kept, subject to the inspection of the Governor and Council, and the two branches of the Legislature, a transcript of his account of the fees of the Judge of Probate, as certified by such Judge, for the year next preceding the time when this Act shall take effect.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Probate, to examine, or cause to be examined, annually, the records of the Registers of Probate, in the several counties in this State; and if they are found deficient, the said Judges, or either of them, shall give notice thereof in writing to the Treasurer of the county, in which such deficient Register shall reside, who shall put in suit the bond of said Register, and such proceedings shall be had thereon, as are provided in an Act, for the safe keeping of the records of the several Courts of Justice.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act shall take effect and be in force, from and after the last day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

[Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act establishing the duties to be paid by certain officers therein named."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That so much of the Act, to which this is in addition, as requires each Corner to pay a duty of three dollars, be, and hereby is repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, March 4, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act providing for the government of the State Prison, and for the punishment of convicts."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That whenever any female convict, or male minor under the age of sixteen years, shall hereafter be sentenced to confinement to hard labour, or to solitary imprisonment and hard labour, for any term short of life, such sentence may be executed in and within the precincts of the goal of the county, in which such offender may be convicted, or in the State Prison, at Thomaston, as heretofore directed, at the discretion of the Court awarding such sentence; and all charges and expenses for maintaining such convicts, shall be paid by the State.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Inspectors of the State Prison, appointed by virtue of the Act, to which this Act is additional, be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered, at their discretion, to remove or to suspend from the exercise of their functions, any officer or officers of said State Prison, as well as their agents or servants, (excepting, however, the Warden thereof,) whom said Inspectors may, at any time, find negligent or unfaithful in the discharge of their duties, and to appoint such others in their place as they may deem expedient; and such appointments shall continue in force, until the Governor with advice of Council, shall otherwise order or appoint.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any convict shall be discharged from the State Prison, who shall have conducted well, during his confinement or imprisonment, the Warden may, at his discretion, give to each convict so discharged, a sum not more than five dollars, for the use of said convict.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the volunteer company of militia provided for in the twenty-sixth section of the Act, to which this is additional, may consist of forty persons exclusive of those employed within the precincts of the Prison, in guarding and overseeing the convicts.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all Acts, and parts of Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT in addition to "An Act respecting Engine Men, Fire Engines, and the extinguishment of Fire."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That whenever, hereafter, the inhabitants of any town, within this State, shall purchase, obtain, or possess, for their use, any Fire Engine, that may require a greater number of men to work the same, than are attached to the Engines, now in common use, that the Selectmen of any such town, be, and are hereby authorized, if they judge it expedient to nominate and appoint a number of suitable persons, not exceeding thirty-two, to be engine men, who shall be liable to all the duties and penalties, and entitled to all the privileges and exemptions of the Act aforesaid, to which this is in addition.

[Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1826.]

AN ACT to provide for the safe keeping of Justices' Records.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That every Justice, who may remove from this State, shall before his removal, deposit with the Clerk of the Judicial Courts, in the County for which he was commissioned, all his records and papers appertaining to his office, as a Justice of the Peace in said County: And it shall be the duty of the Administrator, Executor, or legal Representative of any deceased Justice of the Peace, to deposit with the Clerk of the Judicial Courts, in the County where the said deceased Justice was commissioned, all the records and papers appertaining to the office of such deceased Justice, which shall come to his hands or possession: And if any person shall unreasonably neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Judicial Courts in the several counties of this State, to receive and safely keep the records and papers, which may be deposited with them as aforesaid, and to grant certified copies thereof, whenever required; which copies, duly certified by said Clerks, shall have the same effect as if certified by said Justices. And said Clerks shall have the same fees for copies of said records and papers, as they are entitled to receive for other copies.

[Approved by the Governor, February 23, 1826.]

AN Additional ACT to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That the Land Agent of this State be authorized and directed, under the advice and consent of the Commissioners on the part of this State, under the Constitution, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the Constitution adopted, or the major part of them, to cause such of the Public Lands belonging to the State, as may be considered valuable principally for the timber thereon, to be explored and examined, and the quantity and value of the timber, and the quality of the soil ascertained, as nearly as may be, and to lay the result of such examination before said Commissioners. And said Commissioners, or a major part of them, with said Agent, shall thereupon fix and determine what portions or tracts of land so examined, shall be sold, which tracts or portions shall be of such convenient size as they shall judge will command the readiest sale and best prices, and can be sold most to the interest of the State, and they shall fix to each such portion or tract the lowest price, at which the same may be sold. And said agent, after advertising such townships and tracts, with the time and place of sale, in the public newspapers printed in Portland, Augusta, and Bangor, at least ninety days before the sale, may sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, such of the townships and tracts so advertised, as may command a higher price than was fixed by said Agent and Commissioners as aforesaid; and upon payment of one third of the purchase money to said Agent, and giving good security to the State, with sufficient sureties for the residue, payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest annually; the said Agent is authorized to make and execute deeds of such townships or tracts to the purchasers. And the State shall, in all cases, have a lien on the land sold for the amount due for the purchase thereof, until the same, with the interest thereon, is fully paid. And neither said Commissioners, nor the Land Agent, nor any of his Agents or Assistants, shall be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase of any lands from the State.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases where the Land Agent is authorized to sell land or timber, it shall be his duty, at the time of making such sale, to require payment of one third of the purchase money, and sufficient security for payment of the residue to the State, in three equal annual instalments, with interest annually.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Land Agent to collect, or cause to be collected, all sums now due, and which may become due, in such manner as he may think most safe and expeditious, and to pay over the same to the Treasurer.

rer of the State, as soon as may be after it is collected.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the fourth section of the Act passed February twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Land, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Land Agent be, and he hereby is authorized to execute deeds in behalf of the State, conveying any lands which have been or may be granted by the Legislature, so soon as the grantees have complied with the conditions of their respective grants.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT to prevent intemperance at Elections.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That no person shall be allowed to sell or expose to sale within the limits of two hundred rods from any place where the inhabitants of any town or plantation in this State, shall or may be assembled, for the purposes of State, county, town or plantation elections, or other public business, any rum, brandy, gin, wine or any other strong liquors, or erect or open any booth or tent for that purpose; and if any such liquors, or any carriages or vessels containing the same, or any booths or tents shall be erected within the limits aforesaid, the same shall be liable to be seized and taken into custody, by order of any Justice of the Peace, Selectmen of the towns or Assessors of the plantations where the same vessels, liquors or materials may be, for the purposes aforesaid, who may be present or have knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions aforesaid of this Act: And all such liquors, vessels, carriages and other materials above mentioned, may be held and detained until twenty-four hours after the adjournment of any public meeting held as aforesaid, then to be delivered, on demand, to the lawful owners thereof, or the person from whom said articles were taken, after payment of three dollars for their safe keeping: *Provided however,* that no part of this Act shall be construed as to prohibit any licensed Inholders or Retailers from the pursuit of their ordinary business, in their usual places of prosecuting the same.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if the owner or owners of the articles above mentioned, or some person or persons duly authorized, shall not within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been seized as aforesaid, make demand thereof, of the person having them in custody, as aforesaid, the same shall be exposed to sale at auction, by the officer seizing them, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, at such auction, after forty-eight hours notice of the time and place of sale shall have been posted in two or more public places in the town or plantation, where the seizure aforesaid shall be made; and the proceeds of sale, after the expenses of taking and keeping, and of such sale are deducted, shall be paid over to the owner or owners or the person from whom the articles were taken on demand.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT enabling the owners of Meeting-Houses to manage the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That any owners of Meeting-Houses, not a parish, shall have power to incorporate themselves, for the purpose of repairing, enlarging, removing and managing the meeting-houses, of which they may be the owners, in the same manner and with the same effect, as parishes may, by law, incorporate themselves; and may choose like officers, raise and assess taxes, and as a body politic, for the sole purposes aforesaid, do all things which a parish or religious society may do, in exercise of the authority in them by law vested.

[Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1826.]

BOOKS CHEAP!

IN consequence of some new arrangements in business, the subscriber has received instructions to sell the stock of Books now on hand, at a discount, from TEN to FIFTY per cent.—Persons who now wish to purchase Books cheap, are invited to call immediately, as they may now obtain better bargains than at any other Bookstore in the State.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Paris, March 16.

To the Honourable Justices of the Court of Sessions to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1825.

PURSUANT to a vote of the inhabitants of the town of Waterford, at a legal town meeting for that purpose, held on the twelfth day of September last past, the subscribers, Selectmen of said town, respectfully represent to your Honours that, that part of the County Road, leading from Fryeburg to Paris and onward, which was laid out and established in A. D. 1819, commencing at or near the Hay-Scapes in Waterford, across the Mill Pond to the foot of Mill Hill, (so called,) being a distance of about fifty rods, has not yet been opened—and that opening the same and building a Bridge across said Mill Pond, would be attended with any public convenience and utility in any degree commensurate with the necessary expense and detriment which would accrue to the inhabitants of said town of Waterford. Therefore, your Petitioners, in behalf of said inhabitants, pray your Honours to discontinue that part of said County Road above described, which has not yet been opened, and that so much of the old County Road as was superseded by the laying out and establishing the aforesaid part of the County Road above described, be re-established.

NATHANIEL HOWE, Selectmen of the town of Waterford.
WILLIAM MUNROE, Town of Waterford.
Copy, Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

Court of Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1825.
On the foregoing Petition the Court order that the Petitioners give notice of the pendency of the same, by causing a copy of said Petition and of this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the third Tuesday of June next, to the end that all persons interested may then and there appear, if they please, and shew cause, if they can, why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Copy, Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

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